

USAID/Uganda
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

The Country Setting. Uganda has made substantial progress in social and economic development since the USAID program was revived in 1980, moving from recovery and reconstruction toward sustainable growth and poverty reduction. Significant challenges nonetheless remain. Preliminary results of the recent Uganda National Population and Housing Census, conducted in September 2002, indicate a total population of 24.6 million people. Half of this population is under the age of 15 years and 85% dwell in rural areas. Life expectancy for Ugandans is 43 years. The annual population growth rate averaged an alarmingly high 3.3% over the past decade, but neither job opportunities nor agricultural productivity has kept pace. The rate of economic growth slowed to approximately 5.6% in FY 2002, below the pace that is needed to reduce poverty, and per capita GDP is just \$330. The worldwide slump in coffee prices reduced the value of Ugandan coffee exports to \$80.1 million in 2002, compared to \$457 million in 1995. Although free primary education is available to all Ugandan children, only 60% complete primary school, and 35% of adult Ugandans remain illiterate. Despite declining sero-prevalence rates, the HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to exact its toll on Uganda's local population in terms of death, disability, lost productivity, and number of orphans and vulnerable children. The number of orphans has increased to two million. At least one-quarter of Ugandan households provide for the needs of one or more orphans. Conflict and insurgency have disrupted the lives of over four million Ugandans. The number of internally displaced people in the Acholi districts of northern Uganda has risen to an all-time high at 840,000. Continued conflict in the North costs the Ugandan economy a minimum of \$100 million per year in lost production.

USAID's programs in Uganda address economic growth, agriculture and environment; education and health; and democracy, governance, and conflict mitigation. The principal beneficiary groups reached by these programs include: small-scale farmers and natural resource users, whose productivity and incomes are enhanced; the primary school-going population, through activities to upgrade teachers' skills and provide textbooks; young adults, mothers and young children who receive quality health care; internally-displaced people and those who are traumatized by conflict, who benefit from humanitarian assistance and psychosocial support; and populations vulnerable to food insecurity, including those infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS, through improved agricultural practices and distribution of food assistance.

USAID's programs are designed to address the most pressing development challenges in Uganda, using an integrated approach. Integration brings together program elements that were previously implemented separately in order to leverage resources, streamline management, and achieve greater synergy and impact. Integration increases opportunities for establishing strategic alliances with partners in the USG, the donor community, the private sector, the Ugandan civil society and government. In developing the Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) 2002-2007, USAID/Uganda decided to support the people of Uganda in poverty eradication. The Mission has thus adopted "Assist Uganda to Reduce Mass Poverty" as its strategic goal and has aligned its programs with the key tenets of the Government of Uganda's (GOU's) Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). The ISP targets three strategic objectives, addressing rural sector growth, improved human capacity, and effective governance, which also support the PEAP objectives. By adopting this approach and working within the PEAP framework, USAID is well positioned to make direct contributions to Uganda's development goals.

Challenges. Uganda presents both a promising and a challenging development environment. Over the past year, USAID/Uganda has addressed a number of these challenges, seeking to increase the productivity and competitiveness of the economy; reverse negative trends in human capacity indicators, such as infant and child mortality, persistence in school, and population growth; and mitigate the impacts of violent conflict, while building the capacity of government. The integrated approach embodied in the ISP has been instrumental in addressing these development challenges. USAID/Uganda continues to seek national leadership support to embrace and promote the need for family planning as a significant development issue.

During FY 2002, the situation in northern Uganda deteriorated. Rather than transitioning to a post-conflict phase, the conflict intensified, with increased incursions into northern Uganda by the rebel Lord's Resistance Army from its base of operations in southern Sudan. The increased intensity of the conflict since May 2002 has left communities even more vulnerable and without coping mechanisms to address food security, reintegration of ex-combatants, and HIV/AIDS. The conflict has also caused great regional disparities in economic growth. Although there have been declines in poverty overall in Uganda, the Northern areas affected by conflict have seen poverty grow in the past few years. Development partners seeking to improve the economic disparities in northern Uganda have not been able to implement their programs effectively. To assist with the situation in the North, the USG provided 70% of the food aid utilized by the World Food Program in FY 2002, which served 1.1 million internally displaced people, refugees, primary school children and other vulnerable people. Additionally, \$1.35 million in OFDA funds were obligated at the end of FY 2002 to address the critical situation in the North. One grant to the Red Cross provided non-food items for 6,000 displaced people, and four other grants will provide assistance in FY 2003. USAID/Uganda is responsible for monitoring provision of USG-provided food aid, and for requesting and overseeing the use of OFDA resources.

The Mission has participated with the GOU and other donors in developing and implementing sector-wide approaches (SWAPs) that lay out a strategic roadmap for long-term engagement and development in key sectors. SWAPs are most fully developed for the education and health sectors. Although our program of budget support, in the form of non-project assistance (NPA) to the education sector, is winding down, USAID/Uganda is a partner in SWAP dialogue and our programs are fully consistent with and supportive of the development priorities laid out in the SWAPs. The Mission's comparative advantage in providing high-quality technical assistance and its ability to engage productively with the private sector, have also been effective tools for addressing development challenges in Uganda.

Over the past year, USAID/Uganda has also faced internal challenges. These include the turnover, in the space of just a few months, of nearly all of the U.S. direct-hire staff; and unanticipated delays in procurement, resulting in possible gaps in program coverage as old activities close-out before planned new activities are initiated. The Mission has addressed the significant staff turnover through an extensive program of briefings, meetings with implementing partners and GOU counterparts (including a Mission-wide Partnership Meeting that brought together 150 participants from all levels, including senior government and private sector representatives), and team building retreats. A strong corps of FSN colleagues provide institutional continuity in the Mission and have considerably facilitated the transition. They played crucial roles in the strategic development, program transition and activity design that have been unfolding over the past 18 months.

The USAID/Uganda program is based on a set of new core activities for which procurement is currently underway. Procurement delays have had their greatest impact on the objectives targeting rural sector growth and human capacity. However, in both cases, activities intended to smooth the transition from the former strategy to the new integrated strategy are in place. These transition activities have continued to deliver results over the past year, while work to establish the new core programs continues. Several of these activities are planned to continue through FY 2003 and 2004 in order to minimize gaps in the delivery of services or provision of technical assistance.

Achievements. Implementation of the new three strategic objectives began in FY 2002 with the design of new core activities, and is built on a foundation of proven approaches to deliver development results. The rural sector growth objective addresses food security, sustainable agriculture, and trade and investment. It is designed to boost economic growth, restructure and revitalize Ugandan exports, curb environmental degradation, and enhance food security for the vulnerable elements of the population, including those infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS.

During the reporting period, the Mission's program contributed to increased productivity, improved food security, stronger enterprises, and higher incomes in one million Ugandan households, reaching over 20% of the population. Yields of staple food crops (maize, sorghum, cassava, beans, and potatoes) increased by nine to 12% among participating farmers. The value of non-traditional agricultural exports, including fruits and vegetables, cut flowers, oils and spices, and cocoa, grew by 23%, to \$31.2 million,

benefiting 20,000 growers. As a result of USAID's comprehensive financial sector strategy, loans to small and medium enterprises increased by over 50% and approached a total of \$50 million, while by the end of FY 2002, the Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan guarantee program had placed 16 loans valued at close to \$2 million. USAID-assisted microfinance clients increased by almost 25% and now exceed 400,000 individuals.

The Mission's program of support to sound environmental planning and management facilitated the completion of 64 environmental action plans at several levels of local government, employing a participatory process that engaged over 15,000 people in four districts and ensured local ownership. USAID collaborated with the GOU and the private sector to build the competitiveness of Uganda's coffee sector, leveraging \$3 from partners for every \$1 of USAID investment.

The improved human capacity objective will reduce poverty by increasing levels of education and health. Infants and children under five, children in and out of school, and young adults are the principal beneficiaries of the Mission's human capacity activities. The program will work to reduce Uganda's high population growth and fertility rates, and to reduce infant and child mortality due to preventable infectious diseases. Improving both the quality of basic education and primary school completion rates are also critical objectives of the program. In collaboration with USG, GOU, and private sector partners, USAID/Uganda is also implementing major new interventions to ensure delivery of prevention, treatment, care, and support services to those infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children.

During FY 2002, the Mission's activities achieved results in basic education, reproductive health, child survival and HIV/AIDS. Continued assistance to The AIDS Support Organization (TASO) ensured the provision of care and support to over 24,000 People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA), a 15% increase over achievements of the previous year. The AIDS Information Center (AIC), also a USAID grantee, served 67,346 clients with voluntary counseling and testing services, a 45% increase over last year's achievements. The AIDS/HIV Model District Program (AIM) completed situation analyses and needs assessments in ten districts and provided technical assistance to build management capacity to ten NGOs with whom they will partner in the provision of quality HIV/AIDS services at the district level.

In October 2001, USAID initiated a program to improve the health commodities logistics system in Uganda. By the end of the year, over \$5 million had been leveraged from the GOU and other donors to support contraceptive and malaria drug procurements, against a USAID investment of \$1 million. USAID funding made family planning and HIV/AIDS services more widely available to adolescents, since girls aged 15-24 are highly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS infection and pregnancy. During the year, USAID's assistance to primary education in Uganda leveraged over \$100 million in budget support resources from other donors and contributed to key sectoral reforms, including an improvement in the pupil-teacher ratio from 65:1 in 2001 to 54:1 in 2002. Technical assistance provided to Uganda's National Expanded Program of Immunization (UNEPI) leveraged \$555,000 from the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) and helped to increase the rate of complete immunization in the target population from 56% to 67%.

The third strategic objective, effective governance, addresses several vexing problems at both national and decentralized levels of government, including transparency and accountability, management and budgeting skills, institutional capacity, and the informed participation of civil society in key, relevant processes of governance. The governance strategic objective also seeks to mitigate the impact of conflict in selected areas of Uganda by promoting reconciliation and reintegration, peace dialogue, and support for vulnerable children and victims of torture. Positive results were achieved in all priority areas during FY 2002.

The USAID program provided technical assistance and training to members of Uganda's newly-elected Parliament, of which half of the membership represents first-time parliamentarians, to help improve representational skills and capabilities to draft and introduce independent legislation. USAID support to decentralized local governance resulted in substantially increased rates of local revenue (graduated tax) collection in target districts, from less than 50% of budgeted levels, to more than 75%, and also

introduced greater transparency and accountability into local procurement processes. Key civil society organizations (CSOs) at both national and district levels were selected for capacity building in advocacy and lobbying. As a result, 14 supported CSOs made direct presentations to Parliament.

The Mission's program of psychosocial support for war-affected individuals and communities in Uganda's conflict-affected northern districts reached 2,000 children with structured programs to address social reintegration and mitigation of trauma. Almost 800 formerly abducted children who escaped from or who were released by their captors and reintegrated into their communities of origin, received USAID-sponsored vocational training. Adult women and men continued to benefit from employment and income-generation opportunities under a USAID-funded infrastructure rehabilitation program that created over 9,000 short-term jobs and paid wages of more than \$725,000.

Conflict Environment. Since the conflict in the Acholi districts of northern Uganda began 15 years ago, it has followed a cyclical pattern of considerable violence, interspersed with periods of relative calm during which development partners have been able to operate successfully. The Mission's principal partners and the local organizations with which they work are accustomed to working in conflict-affected environments. They have successfully provided psychosocial support to war-torn communities, enhanced community resilience and coping, restored infrastructure, and improved food security. Under current conditions of increased insecurity in Acholi districts, the Mission's operational approach must address the significant humanitarian needs, which were exacerbated during FY 2002. The Mission is also focusing resources in three other areas currently emerging from conflict -- western Uganda, West Nile, and Karamoja. Over the longer-term, continued military pressure on the insurgents in Acholi districts, combined with a recently-initiated GOU offer of amnesty for those who renounce rebellion, and tentative movements towards dialogue and peace talks, are expected to reduce the current level of violence and allow scaling-up of development efforts.

Gender. USAID/Uganda completed a comprehensive gender assessment and analysis in 2001 as part of the strategic planning process. The analysis identified gender constraints to the achievement of each of the strategic objectives, and recommended approaches to addressing these constraints and ensuring gender equity. These recommendations have been duly considered in the design of new program activities. USAID/Uganda has committed itself to targeting women and women's groups for technical assistance to increase production, productivity, and enterprise viability; creating an enabling environment for the education of girls; targeting men to engage in behavior change communication programs on responsible manhood; strengthening the skills of women in local government; and addressing the needs of women and girls affected by conflict and violence.

Trade Capacity Building. USAID/Uganda maintains a high level presence in addressing trade policy capacity building issues in Uganda. Under its trade policy activity, USAID/Uganda enabled Uganda's private and public sector stakeholders to address current and pending trade policy issues, such as those arising from the World Trade Organization (WTO), African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), regional trade agreements (East African Community or EAC), and trade arrangements under the Cotonou accords. In addition, the activity aimed to create a consultative mechanism whereby the private sector can voice its concerns and advise the GOU on trade policy positions. USAID/Uganda assisted in building capacity within the private and public sectors to understand, analyze, and advocate for trade policies that are consistent with the country's economic objectives. As a result, there is a much better understanding of trade policy issues and representation of Uganda's interests, as evidenced by the quality of the country's input at the Doha-WTO Ministerial meeting and its continued active participation in EAC negotiations. Through its new Uganda Trade Revitalization and Development of Exports (U-TRADE) activity, USAID/Uganda will support the development of a strong GOU trade and investment policy strategy. This strategy will address issues such as customs, standards, and intellectual property rights, and will also focus on key export sectors.

Environmental Compliance: Summary: All USAID/Uganda SO activities are compliant with 22 CFR Regulation 216.

SO7 Expanded Sustainable Economic Opportunities for Rural Sector Growth

1. Productive Resource Investments for the Environment/West (PRIME/West), Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program (APEP), and Uganda Trade and Diversification of Exports (U-TRADE) Activities

An Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) was completed for SO7 in August 2002. The environmental action recommended under the IEE was for a “deferral” until an environmental review is conducted for the planned new activities (PRIME/West, APEP, and U-TRADE).

The Mission Environment Officer (MEO) will participate in the assessment and design phase of the three new activities. Following the assessment and design activity, the Regional Environmental Officer (REDSO/REO) will assist the MEO to finalize the existing three draft IEEs in April 2003. Once approved by the Mission, the MEO will submit the IEEs to the Africa Bureau Environmental Officer (AFR/BEO) for review and approval.

2. Investment in Developing Export Agriculture (IDEA)

The IEE is approved. The REO has agreed to provide the following assistance: 1) update amended IEE related to pesticides (review old pesticides and include potential new ones); 2) assist Mission in contracting for the updating and finalization of existing amended Pesticide Analysis and Action Plan (PAMP); 3) assist in assessment of candidate pesticides for use with upland rice, existing IDEA crops, and new crops; and 4) assess, with Mission Environmental Officer, IDEA's compliance with the amended IEE related to pesticides, and amend and update the IEE.

3. SPEED Activity

No action required. Environmental screening and review process in place and operationalized. Focus of activity will be carried forward to new instruments.

4. EcoTrust, African Wildlife Foundation Activity, and International Research Center on Agro-forestry (ICRAF) “Transition” Activities

These activities are operating under the former SO2 SOAG “blanket IEE.” The MEO will include these activities under the planned PRIME/West IEE that will be submitted to the BEO for approval in April 2003.

5. TITLE II Activities: Africare, World Vision, Technoserve, Catholic Relief Service, and ACDI-VOCA

These activities are operating under the approved IEE with a deferral for pesticide analysis. For each of these activities, the REO will assist the MEO to develop the PAMP to cover all commodities addressed by SO7 and Title II PVOs. The Mission Environmental Officer will initiate the formal clearance.

SO8 Improved Human Capacity

An IEE is approved and in place. The REO and SO8 Malaria Advisor will assist the MEO to develop a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) for insecticide treated bed nets as required under the existing IEE. The REO will also assist the MEO to update the existing IEE to address the AIDS/HIV Integrated Model District program (AIM) in April 2003. The updated IEE will be sent to AFR/BEO for review and approval.

SO9 Democracy, Governance and Conflict

An approved IEE is in place.

Country Closeout & Graduation: Not Applicable.

D. Results Framework

617-001 Increased rural household income

SO Level Indicator: Average monthly income for rural households involved in USAID activities

SO Level Indicator: Average rural household monthly expenditures in targeted regions

SO Level Indicator: Average rural household monthly incomes in targeted districts

IR 1.1 Increased Commercial Agricultural Production

IR 1.2 Increased Productivity of the Dairy Sector

IR 1.3 Increased Use of Financial Services

IR 1.4 Micro and Small Agricultural and non-Agricultural Enterprises Created and Expanded

IR 1.5 Strengthened Legal and Regulatory Framework for Business Development

Discussion: The results of the transition activities in this SO will contribute to SO7.

617-002 Critical ecosystems conserved to sustain biological diversity and to enhance benefits to society

SO Level Indicator: Critical ecosystems generate benefits and revenues

SO Level Indicator: critical ecosystems managed rationally

SO Level Indicator: Ecosystem health and biodiversity maintained

IR 2.1 Critical Ecosystems Managed to Ensure Biological Integrity

IR 2.2 Pressure on Critical Ecosystems Reduced

IR 2.3 Supportive Framework for Conservation and Sustainable Development Strengthened

Discussion: The results of the transition activities in this SO will contribute to SO7.

617-003 Quality basic education for an increased percentage of Ugandan children

SO Level Indicator: Fourth and seventh grade completion rates

SO Level Indicator: Net enrollment rate

IR 3.1 Increased Availability of Primary Schooling

IR 3.2 Improved Quality of Instruction

IR 3.3 Improved Support for Girls' Participation in Primary Schooling

IR 3.4 Financial Support to Education Sector Maintained

IR 3.5 Improved Technical Efficiency and Institutional Capacity

Discussion: The result of the transition activities in this SO will contribute to SO8.

617-004 Increased service utilization and changed behaviors, related to reproductive/maternal/child health in selected districts

SO Level Indicator: Assisted deliveries

SO Level Indicator: Family planning

SO Level Indicator: HIV testing and counselling

SO Level Indicator: Infant nutrition behavior

SO Level Indicator: MCH services

SO Level Indicator: Sexual behavior

SO Level Indicator: STD treatment

IR 4.1 Increased Availability of Reproductive/ Maternal/Child Health Services

IR 4.2 Improved Quality of Reproductive/Maternal/Child Health Services

IR 4.3 Enhanced Sustainability of Reproductive/Maternal/Child Health Services

IR 4.4 Improved Knowledge and Perceptions Related to Reproductive/Maternal/Child Health

Discussion: The results of the transition activities in this SO will contribute to SO8.

617-005 Civic pluralism expanded and constitutional checks and balances implemented

SO Level Indicator: Budgets monitored by Parliament

SO Level Indicator: Percent targeted local governments using budgeting, planning, and legislative training

SO Level Indicator: Use of oversight powers by Parliament

IR 5.1 Increased Civil Society Participation in Advocacy and Decision Making

- IR 5.2 Improved Decentralized Local Government Functions in Targeted Districts
- IR 5.3 Enhanced Capacity of Parliament to Perform Legislative Branch Functions
- IR 5.4 Increased Effectiveness of Justice System

Discussion: The results of the transition activities in this SO will contribute to SO9.

617-006 Improved foundation for reintegration of targeted areas of Northern Uganda

SO Level Indicator: Number of USAID-funded activities in the North that are showing progress against targets

SO Level Indicator: Number of USAID-funded transitional and sustainable activities in the North

- IR 6.1 Meeting Critical Needs of Targeted Populations
- IR 6.2 Increased Livelihood Security in Selected Areas
- IR 6.3 Increased Awareness and Capacity to Prevent, Mitigate and Respond to Conflict

Discussion: The results of the transition activities in this SO will contribute to SO9.

617-007 Expanded Sustainable Economic Opportunities for Rural Sector Growth

SO Level Indicator: Employment Generation in on- and off-farm Enterprises

SO Level Indicator: Household Income in Selected Regions

SO Level Indicator: Number of Off-farm Enterprises

- IR 7.1 Increased Food Security for Vulnerable Populations in Selected Regions
- IR 7.2 Increased Productivity of Agricultural Commodity and Natural Resource Systems
- IR 7.3 Increased Competitiveness of Enterprises in Selected Sectors
- IR 7.4 Improved Enabling Environment for Broad-based Growth

Discussion: The PMP indicators were changed.

617-008 Improved Human Capacity

SO Level Indicator: HIV Prevalence among adolescent men and women

SO Level Indicator: Primary Net Completion Rate

SO Level Indicator: Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

SO Level Indicator: Under Five Mortality rate (U5MR)

- IR 8.1 Effective Use of Social Sector Services
- IR 8.2 Increased Capacity to Sustain Social Sector Services
- IR 8.3 Strengthened Enabling Environment for Social Sector Services

Discussion: The PMP indicators were changed.

617-009 More Effective and Participatory Governance

SO Level Indicator: District Score on Local Government Development Program (LGDP) Index

SO Level Indicator: Number of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) submitting written comments to parliamentary committee hearings

SO Level Indicator: Number of ex-combatants, formerly abducted children, child soldiers reintegrated into communities

- IR 9.1 Devolution and Separation of Powers Strengthened
- IR 9.2 Conflict Mitigated and Reduced

Discussion: The PMP indicators were changed.

Selected Performance Measures - Uganda

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
617-007 Expanded Sustainable Economic Opportunities for Rural Sector Growth	No		An alliance with East Africa Fine Coffees Association was formed in FY 2002, but implementation is in its early stages and will not see results until FY 2003.
617-008 Improved Human Capacity	No		An alliance was formed with AED and AES Nile Power to improve schools in Jinja district. Implementation of this alliance will begin in FY 2003.
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	2		Two alliances were formed - one with Academy for Education and AES Nile Power, focusing on improving schools in Jinja District; and one with East Africa Fine Coffees Association, working with many partners in East Africa on improving coffee exports for Uganda and other East African countries.
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	2		
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	1820000		
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade			
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
617-001 Increased rural household income	Yes		Increased access to rural financial services; and increased export value of high-value commodities.
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
617-001 Increased rural household income	Yes		Increased % of farmers adopting improved agricultural practices; increased productivity of low-value crops (maize and beans); increased export value of high-value commodities; and increased access to rural financial services.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			

617-001 Increased rural household income	Yes			Assisted rural agricultural enterprises, increased financial services and marketing loans, and improved local investment.
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
617-003 Quality basic education for an increased percentage of Ugandan children	Yes			Increased access to primary education.
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	3,032,150 Male	2,883,316 Female	5,915,466 Total	Number of children enrolled in public primary schools. Data is collected during annual census in April every year.
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	3,024,535 Male	3,000,000 Female	6,024,535 Total	
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
617-002 Critical ecosystems conserved to sustain biological diversity and to enhance benefits to society	Yes			Assisted in improving management of critical ecosystems through district environmental action plans; and improving the capacity of local government staff and representatives in environmental planning and management.
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)	5400108			The hectares represent the total land area of the national parks in Uganda. This number does not change from year to year.
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)	5400108			In FY 2003, actual area of implementation rather than total park area will be considered.
Pillar III: Global Health				
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
617-004 Increased service utilization and changed behaviors, related to reproductive/maternal/child health in selected districts	Yes			Increased contraceptive prevalence.
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	18.2%			18.2% includes LAM.
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
617-004 Increased service utilization and changed behaviors, related to reproductive/maternal/child health in selected districts	Yes			Increased immunization coverage; improved diarrhea control and treatment; and decreased Vitamin A deficiency.
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	44.6 Male	47.7 Female	Total	

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	35.6 Male	31.2 Female	Total	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	37.5 Male	37.7 Female	Total	
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No			No wild strain of polio transmission since 1996.
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
617-004 Increased service utilization and changed behaviors, related to reproductive/maternal/child health in selected districts	Yes			Increased number of assisted deliveries.
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	39%			
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
617-004 Increased service utilization and changed behaviors, related to reproductive/maternal/child health in selected districts	Yes			Increased condom use; decreased risky sexual behavior; decreased early sexual behavior; increased availability of care and support to orphans and vulnerable children; increased availability of PMTCT services; increased availability of community and home-based care; increased number of persons tested for HIV and receiving results; and increased availability of VCT services.
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)	9146880			
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)	10800000			Target may be adjusted downwards in FY 2003.
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%			15-19: 8.2% 20-24:6.7% 15-24: 6.5% Data is for ANC clients aged 15-19 years. Trend appears to be stabilizing in urban ANC clients.
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)				Unmarried (M) 1 partner: 23.4% 2+ partners: 11.2%Unmarried (W) 1 partner: 26% 2+ partners: 2%Extramarital partners among married men and women: 1 partner: M=9.7%, W=2.4%; 2+ partners: M=2.3%, W=.1%
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	0 Male	16 Female	16 Total	Data not available for cohorts aged 15-24 years. 18.8 years for males 25-54, 16.7 years for females 20-24.

Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	45.1%				58.9% (M) 37.8% (W) Data is for condom use with non-cohabitating partner.
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics					Data not available.
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance					Data to be available in 2003.
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support	1367				769 (M) 598 (F) Data is for orphan households in USAID-supported districts.
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance	3				Programs in FY 2002: AIM, TASO, Title II Programs in FY 2003: AIM, TASO, Title II, Services, IRCU.
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children	2				Currently supporting TASO (many sites) and Title II programs to reach OVCs with care and support. Additional FBOs will receive support in FY 2003.
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services	19				Through AIDSMARK
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months					Data will be available in 2003.
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.					Data will be available in 2003.
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)					Data will be available in 2003.
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months	27176				Includes basic care.
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs	86				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers	89735				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance	51				4 direct sites, 47 indirect sites.
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment					Not currently supporting ARVs.
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program					Not currently supporting ARVs.
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		Data will be available in 2003.
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		Data will be available in 2003.
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	Yes				Pilot program in 3 districts. 19 facilities.

b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	Yes				Activities will expand in 2003.
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	8,201 Male	18,975 Female	27,176 Total		
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	13,920 Male	20,881 Female	34,801 Total		
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	769 Male	598 Female	1,367 Total		Data is for OVC households reached.
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		Targets will be set in March 2003.
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		Not currently supporting ARVs.
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	400 Male	600 Female	1,000 Total		Data will be available in 2003.
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
617-004 Increased service utilization and changed behaviors, related to reproductive/maternal/child health in selected districts	Yes				Increased use of insecticide-treated bed-net coverage, and increased access to TB treatment.
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)	75657				
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)	100000				Target may be adjusted downward in 2003.
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	35.70%				20/56 districts.
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	80%				45/56 districts.
Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance					
USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
617-005 Civic pluralism expanded and constitutional checks and balances implemented	N/A				USAID/Uganda reported "entire body of laws and statutes recodified" last year.
USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
617-005 Civic pluralism expanded and constitutional checks and balances implemented	No				Significant results reported in FY 2001.
USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					

617-005 Civic pluralism expanded and constitutional checks and balances implemented	Yes			Increased the capacity of CSOs to understand local government budgeting cycles, and to engage with local governments through policy-based advocacy on budgeting and service delivery issues.	
USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
617-005 Civic pluralism expanded and constitutional checks and balances implemented	Yes			Improved service delivery in eight target districts.	
USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict					
Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
617-006 Improved foundation for reintegration of targeted areas of Northern Uganda	N/A				The program operates in current and post-conflict.
Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
617-006 Improved foundation for reintegration of targeted areas of Northern Uganda	Yes			Assisted re-integration of 777 formerly abducted children, treated another 143 who are waiting at reception centers to be re-united with their families, equipped 1,492 war-affected children with vocational skills for self-reliance, and constructed classrooms for 2,500 pupils. Road rehabilitation employed 9,000 people (45% women) in the Acholi region.	USAID anticipates the provision of post-conflict assistance to northern Uganda, however, an increase in the conflict resulted in service delivery in the course of ongoing conflict.
Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	0 Male	780,000 Female	780,000 Total		780,000. This includes 13,912 assisted through SPO/SO9. Figure is not disaggregated by sex.
USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
617-007 Expanded Sustainable Economic Opportunities for Rural Sector Growth	Yes			Provided food assistance to keep 780,000 IDPs alive.	Food assistance is provided through the PL 480 Title II program.
Number of beneficiaries	780000				
Crude mortality rates	%				Data not available.
Child malnutrition rates	%				39% stunted; 15% severely stunted; 4% wasted; <1% severely wasted; 23% of <5s underweight.
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	No				Received VOT funding - to be used in FY 2003.
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		Support to torture victims will begin in FY 2003.
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		Support to torture victims will begin in FY 2003.